REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1874.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.	July 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY 9	Leaves Pondicherry 23
„ Carwar 11	„ Madras 25
„ Narrakal 13	„ Cocanada 27
„ Alleppy 15	„ Vizagapatam 28
„ Tuticorin 17	„ Bimlipatam 29
„ Colombo 19	„ Gopalpore 29
„ Galle 19	„ False Point 30
„ Negapatam 24	Arrives at CALCUTTA Aug. 1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUJADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander ..., will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.		August 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSREH		3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah		3
„ Gusdur	20	„ Fao		3
„ Muscat	22	„ Koweit		5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Bushire		9
„ Linga	26	„ Linga		9
„ Bahrein	28	„ Bunder Abbas		11
„ Muskire	29	„ Muscat		13
„ Fao	30	„ Gusdur		15
„ Mahomerah	30	„ Kurrachee		18
Arrive BUSREH	31	Arrive BOMBAY		21

Including Wines. Without food.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAYLOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE ..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c, and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Ooran	1	0 0	0	8 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0

The Ooran; Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Second Revised Edition of

VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EXCLUSIVE OF

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,

Of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz.—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT Acts, all of the Government of India in force in the Presidency, and Act XIV. of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1874.

The Table for correcting preceding editions has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted upon the margin, and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

PRICE—Rs. 10.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit Five Rupees more to cover postage by Parcel Post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

A few Copies,

"THE RENOWNED PROPHETS AND NATIONS."

"प्रसिद्ध संदेशकर्त्ता अने प्रजा."

BY R. H. JALBHOY.

PRICE Rs. 5.

Apply to B. G. SHARKAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Remittance Rs. 5-12 to accompany Order. Copies will be sent to Outstations, or Bombay on receipt of Rs. 5 by Post, or on application to Booksellers on Kalbadevi Road.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the PUSOBARK or ICE MACHINE at Aden will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock of the 14th instant. Full particulars can be had on application at this Office. The purchaser will have to take delivery of the Machine at Aden.

F. P. MIGNON, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 2nd July 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY next, the 13th current, for LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Particulars can be learnt on application at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY next, the 13th current, for LABOUR REQUIRED for LOADING and DISCHARGING COAL, and for any BOATS which may be necessary.

For particulars apply at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made payable, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of August 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 6th July 1874.—J. Forbes Sta-ct.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY COVERED COTTON WAGONS, the Ironwork for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent at, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the total amount of his Contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th July 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY is hereby convened to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the first day of August 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of consideri g and passing the following Special Resolutions, that is to say :—

1. That the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company be wound up voluntarily.

2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and to be called the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 4,000 shares of Rs. 625 each, all the property, movable and immoveable, and all the rights, credits, business and goodwill, including all debts, contracts, and liabilities of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid 4,000 shares of Rs. 625 each fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such 4,000 Shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every Share of Rs. 2,500 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company shall receive four shares of Rs. 625 each fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every share of Rs. 2,500 held by him in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, and so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every quarter Share of Rs. 625 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company shall receive one Share of Rs. 625 fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every quarter Share of Rs. 625 held by him in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given by Section 174 of the said Act X of 1866 to Liquidators.

And for the purpose of transacting the following business (that is to say) :—

1. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

2. To consider the formation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CO'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET,

AND

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen	Rs. 10 0
Pints	„ 5 8

JULES MUMM'S

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, Per Case ..	Rs. 40
Pints, „ „ ..	„ 42

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMARWADDY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at 8 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Chatamon Gungadhur Josey, Rawabai widow of Rughoonath Nana Josey, Ramchunder Nana Josey, and Succaram Anunta Josey, the Mortgagors, the following valuable Landed Property :

All that piece or parcel of land, together with two dwelling-houses, and a chawl or range of buildings, consisting often apartments respectively built and standing thereon, the said two dwelling-houses being situated on the west side of the court called Coomarwaddy, and the said chawl being situated on the north side of the road called Phooleshwur Street, in the sub-district of Bhoi Ismeel, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 477 square yards, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under 454, and the said two dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 1 and 2, and the chawl is assessed by the said Commissioner under No. 48, and the said dwelling-houses and the chawl are bounded on the east by Coomarwaddy, on the west by the court formerly of Sha Permanundass Vundrawundass, and now of Sha Bhydass Sukheedass, deceased, on the north by the Phooleshwur Street, and the south by the house of Kavey Dyarun Bhut.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz. :—

Few sets of nicely decorated and cut glass-ware of latest pattern such as liquor, wine, sherry, claret and champaigne glasses, wine and water tumblers, decanters, &c.

Plated and bronze trading lamps, hanging argand lamps, wall lamps, wall shades, gold-border lace s, toilet bottles, pomatum, walking-sticks, riding whips, chess-boards, spring d ls, American 8-day clocks, table time-pieces, China silk handkerchiefs, f ney toys such as Abyssinian toys, tin engine tenders, omnibus, cigar, steam boats, nigger dancing by steam, &c.

1 case of fancy and gilted photographic frames of sizes.

Lots of furniture consisting of blackwood carved chiffoneers, round table, pier tables, tea-poys, full carved ladies' writing table, carved stools with damask cushion, dressing and washing tables, side-boards, copying presses, corner tables, easy and folding chairs, wardrobes, iron and blackwood cradles, bedsteads, camp cots, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser Allybhoy Hussonbhoy.

250 drams zinc paint.
250 do. white do.

On account and at the risk of Kassidass Rajaram and Rustomjee Nowrojee Billimoria, the following specially ordered for Manockjee Petit's Mills :—

M—No. 1469—400 packages straw boards, each package containing ½ cwt. 23 by 35.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Meyasahib Surrufally :

A M C—No. 1-7—7 bales containing 100 reams printing paper 27 by 40.

To be sold off without reserve to close an account, stone mortars and pestles of sizes, from No. 1 to 12, suitable for doctors and dispensaries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Mahogany Camera by Bolton 10 by 8 with 2 slides and 5 inner frames, and 1 full size portrait lens by Lerebour.

1 Stereoscopic Camera with lens, 1 baths in mahogany case, 1 box of compass complete, 1 photographic co'our box, 1 lens 1 size by King, 1 Ross view lens, 1 tin still, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, at Colaba—

A large quantity of Old Iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following parcels of pearls :—

1	Parcel small Pearls weighing	216	Poona Chows and 11 Dockras
1	„ „ „	862½	ditto ditto
1	„ „ „	209	ditto and 14 Dockras.
1	„ medium-size Pearls „	235	ditto ditto
1	„ containing 1081 best large and small Pearls, weighing	129½	Poona chows and 14 dockras
1	„ „ „	918	best large and small Pearls, weighing 234½ Poona chows and 14 dockras
1	„ „ „	804	best large and small Pearls, weighing 446½ Poona chows and 14 do ras
1	Large Drop Pearl, weighing 130 Poona Chows.		
7	„ best quality Pearl, weighing 594½ Poona Chows.		

Terms, 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance within two days after the day of sale.

The above to be viewed on the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

2 cases chintz, 2 cases handkerchiefs, 5 bales black woollen cloth, 2 cases pugrees, 3 bales native-made piece-goods, 2 cases cotton umbrellas. On account of the Contractors, 200 pieces canvas 40 inches, 200 pieces canvas of 76 inches.

On account of whom it may concern :—

150 Boxes Sherry Wine.

On account and at the risk of Cawasjee Dhunjibhoy :—

W H 3885/8—4 cases Gilt Frames.

On account of Abdoolhoosein Heerjibhoy :—

C & C 466/75, 725/92—9 cases Ultramarine.

On account of Esmailjee Khatubhoy :—

20 Bed Covers.

On account of Moosajee Tyebjee :—

4 Flower Vases, 20 bed covers, 12 sheathings, and 10 pieces canvas.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF CARTS AT MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 P.M. By order of the mortgagors, Dewkh ee and Bayabace widows and administratrices of the estate and effects of Yadow Marrojee Patell, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Domingos Manoel Valles.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart commonly called or known by the name of Kerserao with the two several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, and appertenances under Nos. 335 and 336, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Mahim near Dadur, containing by admeasurement 6,894 3/9 square yards or thereabout, registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 117, and bounded on the east by the Public Road leading to Upper Mahim, on the west partly by the Public Road leading to the Salvation Church Tank, and partly by the cart of Louis Gonsalves, on the north by the cart of Damodhur and Madhoo Naikin, and on the south partly by the cart of Louis Gonsalves and partly by the cart of Francis Murzello.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart commonly called or known by the name of Bombay with the three several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon and assessed under No. 368, 368 A, and 368 B, respectively, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Mahim near Dadur, containing by admeasurement 13, 90 1/9 square yards or thereabout registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Pension and Tax. Nos. 213 and 518, and bounded on the east by the public road leading to Upper Mahim, on the west partly by the cart of Jos Francis Miranda, and partly by the cart of Manoel Chow, on the north partly by the cart of Mrs. Jos Valles and partly by the cart of Louis Gonsalves, and on the south by D. Ezekiel's Church Road.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HIPPOTEACEA.

PREPARED BY A MILITARY VETERINARY SURGEON

AN application for the REMOVAL of "SPLINTS," "CURBS," "SORE SHINS," and disease of the Pastern in the Horse; without blemish or loss of service while under treatment.

Horsemen will find this a remedy which removes unsightly diseases and adds greatly to the value of the animal. Its use will prove cheap in point of results.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a highly respectable MAN as BARMAN. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED.

WANTED, a FOREMAN for a large Establishment of Carriage Manufactory : must understand all the parts of business. Apply to DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON, with double and single HARNESS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major General L. S. Hough. For Rent and par iculars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

NOTICES.

SUPERIOR STEEL SPECTACLES.

FINEST CRYSTAL REAL BRAZILIAN

Glasses .....Rs. 4 8 Pebbles .....Rs. 6 12

CONCAVE AND CONVEX, OF ALL NUMBERS.

Each pair is supplied with a neat case.

Eye Glasses, unframed, with hole for ribbon, each.....Rs. 1

Double-folding Eye-Glasses, in Vulcanite Frames, per pair..... „ 2 8

Double-folding, in Gold Frames, spring folding..... „ 30 0

Eye Preservers, neat silt tinted glass, per pair, in case... „ 4 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starter.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Numbers will not be allotted on receipt acknowledging List instead of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittance to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874. *Registered under Act X. of* 1866.

For LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS and PENSIONS.

ON NEW, SOUND, and POPULAR PRINCIPLES, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	39 0 0	46 0 0	39 7 4	1 17 9
25	42 0 0	49 0 0	46 1 4	2 1 11
30	46 0 0	52 0 0	52 2 8	2 7 4
35	49 0 0	55 0 0	73 6 0	2 14 2

Without Profit Rates 10 per cent. lower than above.

All the Advantages which experience has proved practicable and prudent in the modern system of Life Assurance Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained in this Company on the lives of PARSEES, HINDOOS, MAHOMEDANS, EUROPEANS, and EURASIANS, with perfect safety.

Combined with the following

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

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ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT SECURITY POLICIES.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
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ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
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NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years to the Holders of Premiums on the *Participating Scale.*
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS may be invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent of the tabular Premiums paid.
LOANS ON POLICIES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT (without this the best of Systems cannot succeed)
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
POLICY-HOLDERS AND SHARE-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT THEIR OWN TRUSTEES; ALSO AUDITORS.
PROFITS will revert to Policy-Holders and Share-Holders in this country, from whose payments they accrue.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE-TIME.
ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms.
FUNDS for the *Education* of Children and their *Establishment in life* may be provided on unusually favourable terms, on a New System introduced by this Company, based upon Tables of Mortality *specially constructed for the purpose.*
PENSION BRANCH.
FREEDOM from unnecessary restrictions.
REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL.
HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare the above Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

In Assurance transactions what ought to be sought beyond every thing else by the Assurer is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent Rates. The permanence of this Company with the utmost advantage and protection to the Policy-holders will be the constant aim of the Directors.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, should be addressed to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
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VISITING CARDS Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Crests, Seals, Dies, Crests and Name Seals, Coat for Stamping, Door Plates, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0	Travelling Hats	3 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Overland do	25 0	Bathing Draws	2 0	Partmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 8	Portable Baths for Travellers	from 30 0
Warm do	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 14		23 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 33 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Solid Leather Trunks	41 0	Sponge Bags	2 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap Boxes	1 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Co ton Socks	9 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap Tablets	1 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Warm do.	15 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Tooth Brushes	0 14
White do	22 8	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Guards	0 14
Flannel do		Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Courier Bags	6 12	Nail Brushes	0 10
Shrunk	49 0	Pin Scarfs	1 0	Soiled Linen do	1 2	Scents, Child	0 10
Silk and Wool	52 0	Sailors Knott	1 12	Money Belts	3 8	Tooth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests	14 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hot Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants	24 0	Pest Alpaces Umbrellas	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0		
		Sheets, per pair	9 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Pillow Case, each	1 4	Cork Mat Grasses	10 8		
		Marsella Quilts	12 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Shoe Horns	1 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Blankets, each	9 8	Travelling do.	2 0	Overland Chairs, Best Birch	from 6 8
Travelling Caps	3 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	from 15 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Hand Mirrors	2 4

Can always be obtained ready for

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats	from 10 8	to 18 0
SUITS	from 20 0	to 30 0
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	15

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7TH JULY, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a better feeling than it opened, the sales having reached 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were Surats; spot prices, however, as quoted by Reuter, show no alteration. This morning's market opens quiet with evidently much less activity, the probable sales being given at 10,000 bales, imports 31,000. The receipts at the American ports yesterday are 3,000 bales against 3,000 and exports to Great Britain 2,000 against 3,000 on the corresponding date last year. In New York, Mid Uplands is unchanged at 1⅞d., but "futures" are quoted ⅛d. per lb. higher.

The Manchester Market yesterday was steady but not active, holding out but little hope of an increased demand for Cotton by the trade, without which the pressure of the enormous ready stocks in Liverpool can scarcely fail to induce a further decline in prices. Since the weekly returns of Thursday last the imports into Liverpool have been very heavy, 94,000 bales as against sales of 52,000, from which if we deduct 5,000 for estimated speculation, the stock on the spot must have increased to 1,040,000 bales, a figure which leaves little room for an improvement in the market. The exception ally easy position of money at present doubtless enables importers to hold their stocks with comparative ease, but 2½ per cent. cannot be maintained for any great length of time, and the moment there is any pressure to realise we may look for a material fall. To all calculations for the future the possible outturn of the American crop necessarily lends a great degree of uncertainty, but there is little reason so far to justify expectations of a production short of last season, and in the meantime the heavy supplies on the spot constitute a present influence only to be disposed of by slow degrees.

A withdrawal of £108,000 from the Bank of England is reported yesterday, and, although in the present strong position of the Bank this amount of itself has little importance, it is worthy of notice that Consols this morning are quoted ¼ and French Rentes ⅛ lower, say 92⅝ and 96¼ respectively. Bar silver has declined to 58 9-16d. per ounce.

We have still to report extreme dulness in every branch of local business. STERLING EXCHANGE has not actually altered from yesterday's position, although the tendency is in favour of sellers. Banks show less willingness to sell, and there is only one drawing at higher than 1s. 10 9/16d. for 6 months' sight. Credits to houses may be quoted at 1s. 10 11/16d., and to Banks 1s. 10¾d.; Documents 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 13/16d. per rupee. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady and again slightly higher in value, although actual transactions are not large. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

THE SHARE MARKET has been quieter again to-day, and with the exception of Mazagons, which are being largely speculated in at advancing figures, values are generally lower.

COTTON continues very dull, export buying being very insignificant, and prices as a rule are unaltered. Imports yesterday were 1,498 bales, consisting chiefly of Barsee and Sholapore.

FREIGHTS are very depressed, ready steamers being quoted at £2-7-6 and sailing vessels £2-7-6 to £2-10 for Liverpool.

IMPORTS are quite unaltered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p/sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
12,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	782½
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res.issue	505
9,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
1	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	260
40,000	281	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	460 nl.
40 000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,00	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,405
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	150
750	4,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,725
200	2 000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	50	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	300
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,750
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	925
200	500	all	30 p.c.	Do New	200
100	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,500
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co	4,100
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	250
3 0	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	550
200	400	200	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	5 000	...	Nicol Press Manf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Princes of Wales Press	1,750
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
470	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	80 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,030
50	2,500	all	175p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,000
380	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
908	1,000	all	70p.c.	Bombay United	1,600
1 600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,50 0	2,000	all	70p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,860
1,500	1,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,355
750	1,000	all	60p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,480
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	350	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	a"	100p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
800	1,000	all	100p.c.	Monarjee Spinning	1,510
8 0	2,500	all	...	Oriental	4,275
480	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal	2,900
80*	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	10p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-8*	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	108-14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	48-10½	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	198-8-1	do.	Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,480
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	20
...	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	200
...	250	all	40 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	90	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 7th July, 7-57 A.M.—Mail Steamer Zambesi from China arrived.

Galle, 7th July, 8-2 A.M.—Mail Steamer Australia from Calcutta arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th July, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 49 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th July, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 40 minutes.

Via Suez, 7th July, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th July, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 18 hours 56 minutes.

Via Suez, 6th July, 10-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 7th July, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 52 minutes.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from [illegible] of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th July is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
[illegible]	5 44	0 3
[illegible]	1 20	0 25
[illegible]	0 51	0 1
[illegible]	0 47	0 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

POINT OF ALLEPPY.—It has been notified that the Red Buoy to mark the smooth-water anchorage of Neercoom was replaced on the 25th ultimo, and will so remain until the bad weather season is over on the 1st of October. The Buoy is in the middle of the smooth water in 5 fathoms. Vessels may anchor to leeward and inside the Buoy in any convenient depth, taking care to give the Buoy a wide berth. The Alleppey Light-house bears from the Buoy N. ¼ E. distant 2½ miles. Ambolapolay Cutcherry E. by N. off shore 2½ miles. Ships seeking shelter or in distress after sighting the Buoy should bring it to bear about E. by S. when they can run in and anchor as above. The soundings are very regular.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Pekin	Woolcott	Southampton, June 11.

The Steamer Caledonian, to New York, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May 14 Adriatic, ss, Taylor, from Liverpool.
25 Kwang Tung R M, Elton, from Perim.
28 Montana, ss, Seighthoim, from Liverpool.
29 Prince Charley, ss, Lonskell, from Liverpool.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Rce, from sea.
1 Marathon, ship, Turner, from Liverpool.
7 Daphne, H. M.'s, Foot, from Masulla.
7 Kenilworth, ship, Mithenson, from Liverpool.
19 Jane Avery, Bq., 1 odds, from Newcastle.
21 Caromandel, ss, Mahy, from Cardiff.
24 Hondostan, ss, Roskill, from London.
24 Peshawur, ss, White, from Suez.
24 Futteh Sultan, Bq., Nacoda, from Jedda.
24 Amazone, ss, Champenois, from Shangahi.
25 Tanjore, ss, Torback, from Calcutta.
27 Othello, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
27 Fenella, ss, Stuart, from London.
27 Essex, ss, Jurgensen, from Hamburg.
28 Macton, ss, Lerronaga, from Leith.
29 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, Bombay.
29 Life Brigade, ss, Gray, Pondicherry.
30 Aurora, ss, Larronaga, from Manilla.
30 Romania, ship, Fenwick, from Cardiff,

June. DEPARTURES.

24 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, to San Francisco.
29 Montana, ship, Seighthoin, to Bombay.
25 Prince Charley, ship, Lonskell, to west coast of America.
24 Hindostan, ss, Rockell, to Bombay.
24 Peshawar, ss, White, to Calcutta.
24 Futteh Sultan, barque, Nacoda, to Bombay.
25 Amazone, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
25 Tanjore, ss, Torback, to Suez.
27 Othello, ss, Butler, to London.
27 Fenella, ss, Stuart to Calcutta.
27 Essex, ss, Jurgensen, from Hamburg.
28 Macton, ss, Larronaga, to Manilla.
29 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Suez.
30 Life Brigade, ss, Gray, to Genoa.
July 1 Aurora, ss, Larronaga, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney.
Kwang Tung, R. M., Perron.
Deerhound, ss, Roe.
Marathon, ss, Turner.
Daphne, H. M.'s, Foot.
Kenilworth, ship, Mithenson.
Jane Avery, barque, Dodds.
Coromandel, ss, Mahy.
Romania, ship, Fenwick.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

June—July—1874.

Means of Observations taken 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·735	29·726	29·730	29·740	29·745	29·690	29·669
Temperature of the Air	83·7	87·3	83·4	83·2	83·9	83·0	83·1
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·5	77·9	77·6	77·7	78·4	78·1	78·2
Dew Point	76·7	76·0	75·5	75·7	76·4	76·4	76·5
Relative Humidity of Air	0·799	0·787	0·776	0·785	0·785	0·807	0·806
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·4	8·0	5·4	6·0	6·2	6·8	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	87·2	86·6	86·6	87·2	88·4	87·2	85·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	79·3	79·2	79·0	79·8	79·1	78·5	78·5
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours Miles.	396	305	301	264	365	463	481
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground In.	0·01	0·00	0·06	0·10	0·05	0·08	0·04

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 5th June 18 inches 94 cents.

(a) SW, WSW.
(b) SW, WSW, SW.
(c) SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
(d) SW, WSW, SW.
(e) S-W, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(f) WSW, W, WNW, WSW.
(g) WSW.SW.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pernambuco, s, 21½ cases tobacco, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Riga, s, 2 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Alawick Castle, 50 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Daily and Co.
Abbotsford, s, 12 cases sherry wine, Jeewanjee Eduljee Sons.
British Sceptre, 17 cases ginger wine, P S Kheragat.
Hindostan s, 50 cases candles, S J D Abreo; 14 cases cl-ret, Jaffer Sulaman and Co.; 1 case medicine European female Hospital at Cherat, owing to a large number of women and childre n there.
Tehran s, 7 cases cochineal, Nagurdass Motichand; 1 cask white zinc paint, Abdoolally Abdool Hussain.

FROM NEW YORK.

Electro, 4,681 bars Swedish iron, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 20 cases sponge, M. Pelecona.

DAILY EXPORTS—7TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milford, 60 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Amejee.
George Gilroy, 300 bales cotton, Muthooradass Gooculdass; 88 bales cotton, Herjee Veerdhul; 200 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khuttow; 1,800 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 51 bales cotton, Becherdass Manchund; 100 bales cotton, Bheemraw Bhogagee.
Azoff, 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 35 bales cotton, Merjee Luckamsee.
Parana s, 25 bales cotton, Luckumsee Rowjee; 11 bales cotton, Veerchund Depchund.
Palestine s, 32 bales skins, Vana Aun Syed Mohideen Sheeh and Hoy; 200 bales cotton, Dyall Jairaz; 53 bales cotton, D. Sajeepall and Co; 69 bales cotton, Lilladhur Ramdass; 32 bags linseed and 768 bags wheat, Hajee Hassum, Hajee Meetha; 144 bales cotton and 150 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 7th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 81, rainfall 5 inches 90 cents.

CARWAR, 7th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·85, rainfall 3 inches 21 cents.

MANGALORE, 7th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 7th July, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 2 inches 76 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL C. W. RUSSELL, R. A. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, will succeed General Turner as head of the department.

MAJOR-GENERAL TURNER, C. B, Inspector-General of Ordnance, who vacates his appointment in consequence of his having succeeded to Colonel's allowances, will continue as President of the Ordnance Commission until that body has concluded its labours.

The following paragraphs of War Office Circular of 1st October 1872 are declared applicable to India:—"*Para.* 2. This amount will be vouched and charged as in the case of similar issues to Non Commissioned Officers promoted to the Commissioned rank. 3. A Schoolmaster promoted to be Sub-Inspector of Army Schools will be allowed £100 in aid of his outfit."

THE undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels, have been promoted to the rank of Colonels by Brevet from the dates specified under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Lieutenant-Colonel John William Frederick Bean, Bengal Staff Corps,—21st June 1874; and Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Lake Briggs, C. B. Bombay Staff Corps,—1st July 1874.

ARRIVALS—July 6.

Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Bargalore.

JULY 7.

Don, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on leave from Scalkote.
Taylor, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES—JULY 7.

Spencer, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave, to Poona.
Disbrowe, Lieutenant Colonel Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 4)

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr M R Lackersteen, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Dinapore Division during the absence of Capt C E Shepherd on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr W B Hamilton, C. E, Ex Engr, Moollan Division, Military Works, from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J P Vansittart, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from Indus Valley to the Neemuch State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F N Gutterslch appointed an Asst Engr, 1st grade, by the Govt of India, P W Dept, and posted to this line by the Director of State Railways reported his arrival at Moollan on the forenoon of the 19th June 1874, and is posted to the Sutlej Brigade Division Moollan District, to take charge of the Adamwahan Workshops.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Khanpur Division, Moollan District, on the 13th June 1874.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the British Burma Police are sanctioned with effect from the date on which Lieut-Col J Duval Dist Supt of the 1st Grade, retires from the service;—

Capt C A Munro, Su t, 2nd grade, and Offg Supt, 1st grade, to be confirmed in the latter appointment,
Capt R F Litchfield, Supt, 3rd grade, to be Supt, 2nd grade,
Mr W H Pattison, Supt, 4th grade, to be Supt, 3rd grade.
Mr T D Jameson, Supt, 5th grade, to be Supt, 4th grade.
Mr M McLeod, Asst Supt, to be Supt, 5th grade.
Capt J A Temple, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jabalpur, to officiate until further orders as Depy Comr, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 19th, May 1874, the date on which he relieved Mr J W Tawney, C S, of the charge of the Seoni District.

Privilege leave for two months and one week, with effect from the 18th instant, is granted to the Hon E G Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. This cancels the Notification of this Dept No 404, dated the 18th ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Cooke, Depy Acct Genl, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The subsidiary leave of absence granted to Surgn A S G Jayakar, Civil Surgn at Muscat, is extended to thirty-eight days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Administrative Medical Staff of H M's British forces:—

Depy Surgn-Genl J G Ingles M D, C S, of the Meerut Circle H M's British Forces, will conduct the duties of Surgn-Genl, pending the arrival of Surgn-General S Currie, M D, C B, appointed Surgn-Genl of H r Majesty's British Forces in Bengal.

Surgn-Genl S Currie, M D, C B, of H M's British Forces, Hony Physician to the Queen, appointd Surgn-Genl in Bengal, having reported his arrival, is directed to take up the duties of that post, vice Surgn-Genl G S Beatson M D, C S, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut-Col is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 3:—

Lieut Col (Brevt Col) Montagu James Turnbull,—28th June 1864.

Maj Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, B S C, Asst Comr, Sectapore, Oude, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieut C G Mansel, of the 53rd Foot, a candidate for the B S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Lieut C F Powell, appointed 1st Wing Subn.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt John Richard McKenzie Homfray, Genl List, Infantry, Wing Subn, Bhugwul Balpur, for two years.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Dept of the Military Secretariat of the Govt of Ind ia:—

Capt T Deane, B S C, Adjt Govr Genl's Body Guard, to officiate as 3rd Asst Secy during the temporary absence on special duty of Lieut E H H Collen, or until further orders.

Col (Maj Genl) Fiaval Turner, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 10th May, 1874, vice Lieut Genl (Col Comdt) Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart. G C B, deceased.

The under-mentioned Officers, have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieut Benjamin Horatio Pollard, B S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I.—for two years.

Surgn Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M B, of the medical Dept, in medical charge 36th (the Bareilly) Regt of N I,—for eight months.

The G G O No 633 of 1874, replacing the services of Surgn B Franklin, of the Medical Dept, at the disposal of H E the C in-C, is hereby cancelled:

The under-mentioned Officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, are promoted to the rank by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. Col John William Frederick Bean, B S C,—21st June 1874.
Lieut Col Willoughby Lake Briggs, C B,—1st July 1874.

The services of Capt H R Chives, R E, (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the P W Dep t.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col B J C Prior, Controller of P W Accounts in Oudh officiating in Hydrabad, is transferred to the latter Province.

Capt E A Prevost, Controller of P W Accounts (on furlough), is transferred from Hydra ad to Oudh.

Mr W G Bayly, B A, Depy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts in Bombay Offg Contr ller of P W Accounts in Oudh, is tran-ferred to Bombay as Depy Controller of P W Accounts, but will continue to officiate as Controller of P W Accounts in Oudh.

Lieut W J Lebreton, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Bombay Offg Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay is transferred to Calcutta as Depy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, but will continue to officiate as Examiner of Guranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay.

Mr G O Smith, Acct, 1st grade, Offg Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railw ys Accounts, is appointed Depy Controller of Accounts, with effect from the 1st June 1874, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore, but will continue to officiate as Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts till further orders.

Mr J W Wilkinson, on special duty in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is brought back to the Establishment of Accountants of the P W Dept as Acct, 1st grade, and is posted to Mysore, but will continue to officiate as Acct in his present Office until further orders.

Mr H P Crane, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr M Simpson, Asst Supt of Telegraphs, 3rd grade, having returned, on the 27th May 1874, from furlough, the unexpired portion, viz., from 28th May 1874, to 2nd March 1875 is cancelled.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 29th June.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Regt—Lieut John Warner Ruddach to be Adjt, vice Tarleton, promoted, with effect from the 9th June 1874, subject to the approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg in-Chief. Dated 9th June 1874.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt T R Division, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Col Smith on furlough. Dated 9th June 1874.

Capt H C Marsh, 2nd Squdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Davidson. Dated 9th June 1874.

Capt R Wheeler, 3rd Squdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squdn Officer, vice Marsh. Dated 9th June 1874.

2nd N I—Surgn R Saunders to have medical charge, vice Surgn Maj Tuson, appointed to the 16th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 9th June 1874.

11th N I—Surgn B Franklin to have medical charge, vice Sutherland, appointed to the joint medical charge of Simla. Dated 9th June 1874.

17th N I—Capt H J Barr, S C on furlough, is permitted to retain the appointment of Q M, on promotion. Dated 9th June 1874.

23rd N I—Lieut V G L Eyre, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Q M, vice Gordon, offic as Adjt. Dated 9th June 1874.

33rd N I—Surgn E R Johnson is confirmed in medical charge of the regt. Dated 9th June 1874.

36th N I—Capt R Woakley, Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Hunter, who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 9th June 1874.

44th N I—Capt W G Maitland, attached to the regt, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub W G during the absence of B Maj Robertson, on furlough. Dated 9th June 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

37th Regt—Capt J F Reyne to be Maj from the 6th June 1874.
39th Regt—Lieut T. Boydell to be Capt from the 16th May 1874.
70th Regt—Capt J C Miller to rank as Capt from the 27th July 1867.

Col G G Ander on, Bengal Infantry, on expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Deyrah Dhoon, and to general duty there.

The leave granted to Maj L E Evans, late 15th N I, (off Wing Officer 30th N I) in G O C C of the 6th April 1874, p l 5, is to be held to include permission to visit also the "hills" north of Deyrah.

The following officers are reported to have passed in Military Surveying and Field Engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee:—

By the Higher Standard.

Capt G Stewart, B S C Guide Corps, Lieut J H Bowhill, 62nd Reg and with great credit.

By the Lower Standard.

Cap C W Babington, Genl List, Infy.
Capt L Macdonald, R E Staff Corps.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur District order, dated the 16th June 1874, authorizing the entertainment of an assistant nurse for duty in the European female Hospital at Cherat, owing to a large number of women and childre n there.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 8th June 1874, appointing Lieut G G Dawes, 2nd Squdn Subn, rejoined fr m garri on course of instr ction, to officiate as 3rd Squdn Officer, in addition to h s other duties, vice Capt W A Law ceased to be attached on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Brvt Col D J F Newall, 23rd Bde to Nynee Tal, from the 25th April to the 5 h Aug on privat affairs.

Lieut Col T N Hurdwar, (19th Regt) to Murree, from the 10th June to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Vety Surgn S Knott, (9th Regt,) to England, for fifteen months, from the 1st Oct on private affairs.

Vety Surgn J Anderson, (18th Regt,) to England, overland, from date of embarka ion, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Bat)—Sub-Lieut C Kenney, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

66 h Foot,—Capt C V Oliver, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before the medical boar.

68th Foot,—W A Key, to England, from date of leaving regt for twelve months on priva e affairs

6th Foot,—Lieut C J E Rhemick, to England, from the 25th May to the 24th Nov or urgent private affairs.

1st Foot—Maj F Knatchbull, to England, from the 16th March 1874 to the 16th March 1875, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted by G O C C of the 29th January 1874, page 41).

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut C E Gubbins, (2nd Wing S bn 11th N to Nynee Tal, from the 1st July to the 15th Oct in extention, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Department.—Surg Maj S C Amesbury, (in medical charge 4th Bengal Cavalry,) to Mussoorie, from the 19th April to the 31st July, on medical ce rtificate.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 1st July 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—

Second-lieut, 7th June 1874.

Lieut A G Impey, 107th Regt.
Surgn S Popham, 76th Regt.
Lieut C J Halway, 75th Regt.
Do, J Hoile, 107th Regt.
Private A Beckett 16 h Lancers.
Gunner F Gibson, B C Horse R H A.
Surgn Maj F Fout from Dy Surgn Genl's Dept, Presidency Circle to Medical charge, Detchf 42d R gt, Calicut and Surgn C J O'Neill from Medical Charge Detchf 42nd Regt, Calicut to d d 42d R gt, Ca nanore, were relieved by Dr Fout.—

The under-menti-ned Officers who went through the long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, 1873, have passed as qualified Instructors:—

Capt H H Murray, No 7 Batty 6th B de R A.
Lieut S G Smyth, B Batty "C" Bde R H A.
Surgn Maj B Tydd, R H A, from Medical charge C Bde R H A, to officiate with temporary rank as Depy Surgn-Genl, B M S, Mysore Circle, as a temporary arrangement, vice Dy Surgn-Genl Massy, C B, ordered to officiate as Surgn-Genl, B M S, vice Dr Carrie, C B, appointed to Bengal.

The following orders are confirmed:—

1st June 1874—By the Officer Comdg 18th Hussars, appointing Capt W Veldham, to act as Interpreter to the Regt, vice Lieut R G Kennedy.

20th June 1874,—By the Comdt Sappers and Miners, appointing Lieut A Howlett, S C, to officiate as Adjt, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut Mahony.

With reference to G O C C, dated 19th June 1874, Lieut R W O'Grady, will remain attached to B Batty 20th Bgde R A, until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

21st May 1874—By the Comdt 8th N I, appointing Capt R W Hesketh, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut A Smith, promoted.

9th June 1874—By the Comdt 29th N I, appointing Capt T R Tabotson, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, until relieved by Lieut Col Lewis or until further orders.

19th June 1874.—By the Comdt 7th N I, appointing Capt E Persee, to officiate as Qr-Mr without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from the 20th June 1874, until relieved by Capt W N Wroughton, or until further orders, vice Capt R Stokoe appointed Adjt.

20th June 1874.—By the Comdt 38th N I, appointing Capt K F Stevenson, to officiate as Qr-Mr, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt and Qr-Mr E H Thomas.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Col P L Holmes, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 17th N I, for 30 days, from 26th June 1874, or date of departure preparatory to embark on furlough to Europe.

Staff Corps,—Capt J N Beauc'i, for 30 days, from 28th June 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Cavalry.—Col G T Radcliffe, Comdt 1st Regt LC, for 30 days from 26th June 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

26th Regt N I.—Capt R Tait Adjt, for 30 days, from the 26th June 1874, or the date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 10 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 25 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 15 ...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 10 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 31 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday ..... July	31	Friday ..... July	10
,, ... Aug.	28	,, ... Aug.	7
,, ... Sept.	25	,,

...hat the matter may be brought ...n the Accountant General.

THE following paragraph has appeared in the Berlin *Borsen Courier*:—"An important piece of intelligence reaches us from a perfectly reliable source. In the course of the last few months 500 Krupp cannon (4 and 6 pounders) were secretly landed at Alexandria. The guns were shipped at Rotterdam, packed up in chests and consigned as merchandise. The first transport left Europe towards the end of January, reaching Alexandria before February 15: the cargo was shipped towards the end of April, and arrived in Egypt early in May. Such was the mystery surrounding the whole transaction that the Porte had not the slightest idea of what was going on. By a strange concatenation of circumstances, Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, got an inkling of the matter after the guns were safely housed in Egyptian arsenals. Promptly his account reached Constantinople a special plenipotentiary was sent to the Khedive to demand the surrender of the cannon."

THE Punjaub correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"From Murree there is rumour of a military officer being under arrest for unbecoming conduct at the dinner-table of a high civil functionary. From Peshawur we have the bad news that the fever which generally postpones its ravages till September is already actively at work amongst the unfortunate garrison. The 72nd Highlanders are almost crippled, having had five officers and nearly a third of the men in hospital in one week. The artillery has also been weakened by the sending of large invalid batches to Cherat. The sick chaplain, Mr. Beazley, will be replaced by the present incumbent of Dehra Ismail Khan. As is usual at this season, the fire-eaters of every Punjaub cantonment are just now deep in the discussion of the probable campaigns of next cold weather. The general opinion (a valuable one no doubt) lays down that there should be blood-letting in Swat, though why the poor Akhoond Sahib should have been selected for the honour I am at a loss to understand."

GENERAL REMARKS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 2nd July 1874:—Prospects continue to be satisfactory in Madras. In Sind the river has fallen, but is still higher than last year. The rainfall has been scanty in Bombay during the week, especially in Guzerat; elsewhere sowings are going on or are nearly over. Copious rain has fallen throughout Bengal and Behar, with the exception of a few places in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. In Orissa there has been a beneficial break. Prospects are almost everywhere excellent; fine weather is now wanted in Behar. Ample and continued rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of Muttra, Agra, and Allygurh, where it has been scanty. All relief works have been closed in Goruckpore and Bustee. Abundant rain has fallen in Oudh. In the Punjab the fall has been scanty in Mooltan, Hissar and Dehra Ismail Khan: elsewhere good. Rain has been general in the Central Provinces: none has fallen in Berar. Partial showers are reported from Rajpootana, and more abundant falls from Central India. The season is good in Myore, Burmah, Assam and Nepaul.

THE Right Rev. John Harding, formerly Bishop of Bombay, died at his residence, St. Helen's Lodge, near Hastings, at an early hour on the 18th ult. The deceased prelate, whose health was impaired by long residence and hard work in India, was taken seriously ill about six weeks ago, and from that time his medical attendant had given no hope of his recovery. The late Bishop was the son of Mr. William Harding, by his wife, Mary Harrison, daughter of Mr. Ackland, of Camberwell. He was born on the 7th of January, 1805, and was therefore in his seventieth year. His early education was received at Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (as third class in Literis Humanioribus) in 1826, and M.A. in 1829. In 1827 he was ordained deacon, and received priest's orders in 1829, both by the Bishop of Ely. In 1836 he was presented by the Crown to the rectory of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe with St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and was for some years honorary secretary to the Church Pastoral Aid Society. On the resignation of Bishop Carr, first Bishop of Bombay, he was consecrated second Bishop of that diocese, and remained in India till he finally resigned the see in 1868, when he returned to England.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 19TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Commander W. Woolcott, arrived in harbour about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 19th ult. on board. She sailed from Southampton 11th June, Gibraltar 15th, Malta 19th, Alexandria 23rd, Port Said 24th, Suez 26th, and Aden 1st July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr H Eley.
Mr B Morris.
Mr W S Clark.
Mr G Tillot.
Mr Bullows.
Mrs Cowmell, infant and child.
Mr and Mrs Hurst and infant.
Mrs Gubbay's 2 native female servants and N male servant.
Mr Chatterton.
Mr Mackey.
Mr McRae.
Miss Heatley.
Mr Fenton.
Mr Skipton.
Mr Waterz.
Dr Straker.
Mr Cunningham's ayah.
Mr Barton.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H S Reid
Mr F Reid
Col Ardagh
Miss Stephenson
2 Henvey and infant
Mr Stephenson
Mr Wellesley.
Mr Haduyne.
Captain Hallett.

FROM VENICE—Mr R H Barker.

FROM SUEZ—A Native Fireman.

FROM ADEN.

Luxmon Morry.
Kuvra Khan.
Nurria Benjoo.
Balloo Kudden.
6 Natives.

A very moderate monsoon has been experienced, with hazy weather and no rain.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 19.)

In the House of Lords the principal business of the week has been the third reading of the India Councils Bill and the passing through committee of the Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill.

In the House of Commons the Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railway Bill (No. 2) has been read a third time. Mr. Newdegate's annual motion for an inquiry into monastic and conventual institutions has again been negatived. A proposition by Dr. Playfair for an inquiry into the administration of all educational funds and the appointment of a Minister of Education has been negatived. Sir P. O'Brien has called attention to the great preponderance of Hindoos over Mahomedans to appointments in India, and has asked if any remedy can be taken for such inequality of patronage. Lord Hamilton replied that according to the last Indian census, the discrepancy named was not unequal to the proportion as far as individual numbers went. Mr. Fawcett has given notice that on the motion for the second reading of the Indian Council Bill he should move that it was inexpedient to proceed with the Bill until the correspondence with reference to it which had passed between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General of India had been laid upon the table of the House. The Intoxicating Liquors Bill has occupied much valuable time in the House lately, and the point of deciding the hours for closing of public houses has supplied matter for much excited debate.

The Army Purchase Commissioners have rendered their Report. They are of opinion that on several classes of officers the abolition of purchase bore with hardship, and they recommend further compensation to be made in these cases.

Great excitement prevails in France owing to the contentions between the Bonapartists and Republicans. On June 15 a motion in the Assembly by M. Casimir-Perier to decide upon a Republican form of government, was carried by four votes only. It is expected that the Left party will now abandon their views of a dissolution in hope of organising the Republic.

A battle is considered imminent between the Carlists and the Republican troops in Spain. Latest accounts speak of a severe defeat of the Carlists.

From New York we learn that the President of Guatemala has ordered Colonel Gonzales, the Commandant of San José de Guatemala, to be shot for the outrage committed by him upon the British Vice-Consul, Mr. John Mager.

Her Majesty is expected to return to Windsor Castle next week, in order to meet the Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Germany, who are about to visit England with their family, and who will stay at the Isle of Wight during their visit.

The health of the Lord Chief Justice, which has been indifferent of late, is improving.

The Bengal Famine Fund at the Mansion House has now reached £117,000, £100,000 of which has been sent out to India.

The election for Durham has resulted in the return of Mr. Herschell, Q. C., and Sir Arthur Monck, both Liberals.

In the Wigtown Boroughs, Mr. Mark Stewart, (C) and Mr. Augustus Smith (L) have been returned.

It is stated that the Attorney-General has received an application for a writ of error, preliminary to a new trial, in the Tichborne case.

M. Rochefort, the French Communist, has landed in England, and arrived in London. His reception was not very complimentary, and it is thought he will retire into Holland for safety.

The Indian Finance Committee have had two meetings during the past week, at which Sir Thomas Fearn, Lord Cardwell, and Sir William Muir have been examined.

The Bank of England directors have reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.

At the Ascot Races the Gold Vase has been won by Mr. Vyner's Organist; and the Ascot Cup by the French horse Boisrd, which beat Doncaster and Flageolet, the two latter running a dead heat.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Surg. B. W. Switzer, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. T. Atchison, Ben. Ret.; Col. T. A. Howard Mad. Ret.; Sir F. M. Pollock, Bart., Ben. Esq.; Sir C. Fox, C. E.; Bishop Harding, late of Bombay; Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.; T. Cleghorn, Esq., Sheriff of Argyllshire; Baroness Dimsdale; T. E. Templer, Esq., of the Court of Exchequer; J. Turnley, Esq., J.P. and D. L. for Westminster; Capt. T. Whitaker, R.N.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 19.)

Admiralty, 18th June, 1874.

In consequence of the death of Rear-Admiral Frederick A. Campbell on the 10th instant, the following promotions have taken place, with seniority of 11th June, 1874:—

Captain John O. Johnson to be Retired Rear-Admiral.

Captain George Ommanney Willes, C.B, to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

And consequent on the above promotions, the undermentioned Captains on the Retired List have been advanced to the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral:—

Captains
Mathew S. Nolloth.
Alexander B. Becher.
Henry Gage Morris.
Richard D. White.
Alan H Gardner. C. B.
William J. S. Pullen.
Honourable George H. Douglas.
George Le G. Bowyear, C. B.
James Dirom.
Henry Croft.
Frederick A. B. Craufurd.

The undermentioned Officers have this day been promoted:—

William Nathaniel Cover, Esq., to be Chief Inspector of Machinery Afloat in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Orestes Nathaniel Broker, Esq., to be Inspector of Machinery Afloat in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. Herbert Pitt to be Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 19.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 19th June.

57th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William F. Wyndowe from Adjutant, Recruiting District, to be Captain, vice W. A. R. Thomson, retired. Dated 13th May, 1874.

INDIA OFFICE, 18th June.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

(To be Colonel.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Phayre Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry. Dated 10th November, 1873.

(To be Major.)

Captain George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

(To be Majors.)

Captain (Brevet Major) Frederick Macdonald Birch. Dated 4th April, 1874.
Captain John Withers McQueen. Dated 4th April 1874.
Captain George Henry Welland Heggan. Dated 4th April 1874.
Captain Wynyard Battye. Dated 4th April 1874.
Captain Charles Metcalfe Boubby. Dated 4th April 1874.
Captain Thomas Cadell, V.C. Dated 17th April, 1874.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant William Maitland Meacham. Dated 17th April, 1874.

BENGAL ARMY.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To rank as follows:—

Captain Charles Bell Horsbrugh, from 5th January 1874.
Captain Richard Bernard Lockwood, from 7th January, 1874.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Alexander Bulstrode Cumberlege. Dated 25th February, 1874.
Major William Mellish Parratt. Dated 25th February 1874.
Major Douglas Standen. Dated 25th February, 1874.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Sheppard. Dated 1st March, 1874.

Madras Army.

General List of Cavalry Officers.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Alfred George Willoughby Hemans. Dated 2nd April, 1873.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert Frederick Williams. Dated 3rd March, 1874
Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Forbes Hogg. Dated 3rd March, 1874.

To be Majors

Captain Julius Barras. Dated 11th March, 1874.
Captain Charles Henry Harrison. Dated 20th March, 1874.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant John De Burgh Lynch. Dated 18th March, 1874.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE "KHUTTEH RAHIMAN."

THE CREW PICKED UP BY THE "EVANGELINE."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, 1ST JULY.

WE have particulars of another shipping disaster in the Bay of Bengal, the loss of another vessel in the heavy weather that preceded the cyclone which visited the Coromandel Coast on the 5th and 6th May last. The Khutteh Rahiman foundered on the 1st May in latitude 7-41 north and longitude 84-47 east, and her crew, nineteen all told, took to the only boat she carried, and were tossed about in the Indian Ocean in that frail vessel until the 10th, when they were picked up by the barque Evangeline, of Jersey, Captain John E. Adams. In my telegram to you, I called the foundered vessel Futtaraiman. This is a mistake; the vessel was the Khutteh Rahiman, of the port of Chittagong, and was a small brig of about 126 tons.

The Evangeline left False Point on the 28th April last with a cargo of rice for Cochin or Narrakel, and, before falling in with the castaway boat, experienced strong squalls accompanied with much rain in the Bay. From the 3rd to the 7th May the weather was very severe, the wind blowing heavily and veering constantly from one direction to another. This was the tail end of the cyclone of the 5th and 6th; and, certainly, it is providential that a small boat, overloaded with a living freight, should have lived in the Bay during the cyclone. At 10 a.m. on the 10th May, Captain Adams and his chief officer sighted the boat on the weather quarter. It was then an indistinct object, and the chief officer was sent aloft to see what it was. He reported that it appeared to him like a Maldive boat making for Madras; but it was too small for such a craft, and, moreover, a Maldive boat in the Bay of Bengal in the month of May is a most unusual occurrence. The Evangeline was put about, and steered for the boat. It was soon found to be a castaway boat, with nineteen souls in it. At about noon, the men found themselves on board the Evangeline; and their boat was also got on deck. All of them are natives of Chittagong, some of whom, when picked up, were almost in a lifeless state. Captain Adams informs me that the men, crouched in the boat and stowed almost one over the other, emaciated and some in the last stage of exhaustion, presented a pitiable spectacle. As soon as they were on deck, those who could speak called for water, which was given to them. To revive the rest, Captain Adams had to administer tea water; and, by constant attention on them and careful tending, they were, to use his expression, "brought round." The boat was seen by the Evangeline in latitude 11-45 north and longitude 84-37 east, and when picked up had a large flag flying from an oar, raised up to attract attention. From the position the men were in when picked up, we can determine the course the boat had taken in the Bay from the 1st to the 10th May. It had travelled upwards of 300 miles to the north-east; and was abreast of Madras, I think, when the Evangeline fell in with her.

The Khutteh Rahiman was on a voyage from Galle to Chittagong, and had only left her port of departure three days before she went down. On the 29th April she sailed from Galle; and, almost immediately after she left the port, she appears to have met with bad weather. In the evening, threatening clouds and a lurid sky indicated a bad time of it for the Khutteh Rahiman, and the 30th morning commenced with strong squalls from the N. W. and heavy rain. The weather became heavier during the day, and the vessel was rolling and straining much in a heavy sea and pitching heavily. The wind increased in force, and on the 1st May the vessel sprung a serious leak, making her sink rapidly. The pumps were at once worked, but the water gained fast on them. It was evident that one or other of the planks must have started. The crew then took to their boat, the only one the Khutteh Rahiman carried, about 18 feet in length. They had no time to put any water or provisions in it, the vessel sunk so rapidly. There were no masts or sails in the boat, but only two oars, and it drifted about thus in the Bay for ten days till it was picked up by the Evangeline, and the men rescued. From the 1st to the 10th May the boat was tossed about by occasional squalls, the men expecting her to go down every minute at times, and constantly bailing her out. When the cyclone passed the Bay of Bengal to the Coast, this boat and her occupants were in the sea, and survived it, while large vessels were lost on its occurrence.

The Evangeline arrived at Narrakel on the 30th ultimo; and the shipwrecked lascars have been landed and are being subsisted by the authorities at Cochin.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, 4TH JULY.

THE anniversary of the Madras Medical College was celebrated on Monday evening in the hall of the College, before an influential gathering of Europeans and natives, so large that a number could obtain only standing room. The successful students, that is, those who were to receive their prizes and certificates, were arranged in tiers of seats at the upper end of the hall, and from being uniformly dressed presented a more attractive appearance than assemblages of students in this country often do. By "uniformly dressed," I mean that the Europeans and Eurasians were in white of a military cut, with big brass buttons; and that the greater part of the natives, who had not brought themselves to don this attire, had at all events cut as much off their long *angrakhas* as their prejudice would allow, and put on at least one brass button to improve appearances. The institution, which is now a medical college affiliated to the University of Madras, was organized in 1835 as a medical school for the training of army apothecaries. By order of Government, three years later, the school was opened to private students; but it was attended by very few, owing to the uncertainty of employment at that period. In 1847 eighteen appointments to the grade of native apothecary were constituted, and were at first restricted to natives. In 1863 twelve of those appointments, now designated sub-assistant surgeoncies, were thrown open to all holders of the diploma of the College, or of degrees in medicine of the University. The remaining six were reserved for members of the Subordinate Medical Department. In 1852, the Medical School was raised to the dignity of a college, and in 1855 the College was transferred from the direction of the Medical Board to the control of the Director of Public Instruction. In 1857 the University of Madras was inaugurated, and a medical faculty constituted, and the Medical College appeared in the list of affiliated institutions. Soon afterwards the College resigned its privilege of conferring diplomas, restricting its certificates to the lower education; and the qualifications of the higher education have since been represented by the degrees in medicine of the University. The total number of graduates of the College now amounts to 24, comprising 6 Europeans and Eurasians, 17 Native Christians and Hindoos, and 1 Mohammedan. Of the six European and Eurasian graduates, four received commissions in the British or Indian Medical Services; one obtained his degree of M.D., and one is believed to be practising his profession in Australia. In the month of February last a resolution was published of the Senate of the University of London, approved of by the Secretary of State for India. It was to the effect that certificates of attendance at the Madras Medical College be accepted for the purpose of graduation in medicine in the University of London.

To resume. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway, reckoned the most effective public speaker in Madras, was in the chair, but, as his position faced the students, they heard what he said better than the general audience to whom his back was turned. Dr. George Smith, the Principal of the College, read the report for the past year. The details were full of interest to people here who are more or less acquainted with the College and who perhaps know the students referred to. It will be sufficient for me to say that conclusive evidence was adduced of the soundness of the professional education given at the College, and that the proofs were derived from three distinct sources, all of them extrinsic to the institution itself, namely,—1st, the examination results of the local University; 2nd, the examination results of the British universities and schools; 3rd, the results of the competitive examinations for commissions in the public service. Regarding the second source of statistics, I was surprised to hear how many Indian-born European students have gone from the Madras College to complete their education at British Universities. And it was gratifying to learn the conspicuous places which these students have won in the lists of successful candidates. Extracts from the annual reports of the several professors were included in the Principal's report. Out of these I quote two observations, as they bear upon subjects of wide and material interest. The Professor of Medicine, referring to the courses of lectures delivered by him during the past year, says—"One important class of diseases, namely, those of the mind, I have never been able to overtake in any of my courses, from lack of time. It would be well were this necessary subject made a summer course in connection with the lectures on Medicine, or, if judged preferable, entrusted to the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum." This Professor also speaks of the small progress made by the pupils of the Junior Department who are not sufficiently acquainted with English to take an intelligent interest in their lectures. But the matter is more emphatically alluded to by the Professor of Materia Medica, who says of the students of the Junior Department—"I regret to say that in my opinion this class is a very poor one, and a large proportion proved deficient both in industry and capacity, mainly, I believe, from inability to understand the lectures, owing to their imperfect knowledge of English." After the report was read, the chairman distributed the prizes and certificates of qualification. There was a good deal of rapping by the students when Sykes, who seems to be the star of the College just now, and who received three or four prizes in all, was decorated with the Johnstone Medal, the highest prize in the gift of the College. The Government Gold Medal was awarded to a Native Christian student in the Junior Department.

Professor A. Porter, M.D., then delivered a farewell address to the students who were done with their course, as it is usual for one of the Professors to do at the close of each session. His remarks were made in the kindliest spirit, and were full of encouragement and warning. He carefully cautioned them against trusting too much to their abilities:—"There is no fear of even the least talented of you failing if he will only work, and, believe me, there is no other talisman of success; for be assured there is no natural or acquired ability can claim immunity from the plain hardworking qualities and hope to gain its end." In speaking of the snare of strong drink which every year ruins so many young men with the brightest prospects, Dr. Porter did not mince his words. He said—"I have known so many promising young apothecaries and hospital assistants come to utter ruin over this *failing*, that I would strongly advise you, one and all, *never to allow spirituous liquors to pass your lips*. . . . . I would advise you strongly to beware of *beginning* the use of alcoholic liquors, for, from whatever cause it may arise, there seems for you no middle course possible between total abstinence and drunkenness." Plain speaking like this is much wanted. No one has to look far to find a man with talents that might place fortune at his feet, yet with a hopeless drag upon him in a habit of drunkenness. And the painful feature in such cases is that each of these men fully realizes his position and feels from day to day that he is binding his own chain about him.

After Dr. Porter's address the usual concluding speech was delivered from the chair. It was embellished with jokes at the expense of the medical profession, and caused a good deal of merriment.

The people of Madras are congratulating themselves on a prospect of at last getting a reliable supply of ice. Although this is the seat of the second Presidency, the wealthiest and most influential residents have not yet learned that ice is an indispensable necessary of life, as it was found out to be in Bombay long ago. Some of them were so zealous to learn the lesson that they sent for ice to Bombay last time the supply ran short, and got back a piece of *numbda* and a rope which confirmed them in their impression that ice was only a comfort of life. But necessary, comfort, or luxury, the way Madras is played the fool with in the matter of her ice supply is scarcely tolerable. She seems to be used as a convenience for the consignees of cargoes of ice to fall back upon if they fail in finding a good market elsewhere. For instance, a ship on its way home from Calcutta stops here to ask if we shall want any ice next year. The reply is that we have been wanting it for several months past. So away sails the vessel, and in due time it begins to be reported that a cargo of ice is on its way out. Possibly a solitary advertisement may appear in one of the newspapers, announcing that the grand ship Greased Lightning, from Boston, is shortly to arrive with so many thousand tons of ice. This, of course, raises wild expectations in a community to which contentment had become a second nature. But, alas! the long-looked-for ship arrives only to find that nearly the whole of its supply is required at Calcutta, and that it is even immaterial whether Madras takes the few tons that there may be to spare. So that it is high time we had an independent supply, and the arrangement proposed is that the Bangalore Company erect a machine here and give us ice made of the Red Hills water, which was little more than a year ago brought to Madras, and now plays in fountains on all the principal roads.

The only local news of any interest at all is the conclusion of the defamation case, *Maclean* vs. *Bennett*. The story is that on the 12th of last month there was a wedding in the family of a Mr. Leonard at Royapettah. The supper which followed took place in a pandal. This is an open shed much used here for public gatherings by those who cannot get access to a substantial hall. It is a famous institution for the hot weather, and twenty of them would be a boon to your city. Well, all was going merry as a marriage bell, when the waiters were following each other fast and furious, when the cadjan roof of the pendall was seen to be all ablaze, and there was a general skedaddle and a heap of ashes in less time than it has taken me to write this. There is nothing wonderful in a cadjan shed catching fire, when it is lighted with twenty lamps and careless servants are bustling about, so the disappointed guests went home, and nothing more was thought of the matter. About a week after Mr. Bennett paid a visit at Mr. Maclean's house, where his company seems always to have been welcome. But on this occasion a little difference arose, between the parties, unkind words were used, and even blows seem to have followed; for the evidence states:—"There was then a quarrel between the prosecutor and his sister, and some little shoving and pulling about between himself and his brother-in-law, in which Mr. Bennett assisted." The upshot of the row was that Bennett, stung by the taunts of his friend, and at his wits' end for something piquant to retort, bethought him of the burned pendall, and forthwith said that Maclean had set fire to it: and, seeing that his remark went nicely into the raw, he repeated it. This constituted the ground of prosecution. Maclean engaged a pleader, who, by way of strengthening his case, laid stress upon the fact that there was a *large crowd* in the street at the time, and that it was in their hearing that his client's character was defamed. Both sides having been heard, the defendant was fined 20 rupees, and he had also to pay the costs of the case, which amounted to 35 rupees more.'

SANITARY ADVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—In the edition of this date, published by one of your contemporaries, I noticed a letter signed "J. P.," which shows such entire and inexcusable ignorance of the subject to which it refers, that I must request the favour of being allowed, through the medium of your paper, to offer the writer thereof a little advice—something for his future guidance. 1st, then, that he should procure a work called "Tulloch on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay." 2nd, that he should go to some quiet corner and read that work carefully! most carefully!! 3rdly, that he should get some European gentleman to explain all the hard words to him. 4thly, that he should study the files of the daily papers for the last four years. And when "J. P." has done this, he will find that seven different schemes have been proposed for conveying stuff some "miles along the surface of the earth," and have all met with the same fate, from want of funds. "J. P." will also find that the scheme which he refers to in para. 1 of his letter is not due to engineering ingenuity, but is the proposal of an unprofessional gentleman, and he will also find that unless he studies his subject before going to print he will always be liable to write STUFF.

THE CARTING AGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This will be my last letter on the subject of this discussion; and I am much obliged to you for having accorded me space in your valuable journal. We have had our respective say on the Carting Agency, and the public will judge for themselves whether the system which has been in existence for upwards of twelve years and which is a great public convenience should be maintained or abandoned. I submit that the general opinion is in favour of continuing the system. The European and native merchants, the Railway Agents, and the Government are all for maintaining the Carting Agency, which has worked well for all parties concerned. There has been no complaint from any merchant or trader who has had anything to do with it; on the contrary, a general satisfaction has been, and, if I am correctly informed will be shortly expressed by the leading merchants of Bombay as to the manner in which this business has been conducted.

As to the charges, I repeat that annas 12 a ton for cartage of goods from either terminus to the Cotton Green, or to the warehouses in different and distant part of the town, including *detention* caused in loading and unloading and stowage of goods, is not a heavy rate, when it is also considered that all the preceding Carting Agents had had from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 1-4 a ton up to last year.

It is a curious fact that while the G. I. P. allows no drawback,—that is, the cartage is compulsory,—the B. B. Railway gives merchants the option of removing their goods in their own carts, which is availed of by them but to a limited extent.

The mofussil merchants in Guzerat are under no obligation to the Carting Agent to have their goods collected or carted by him; but they find that their business is done more economically, safely, and promptly by him. It is entrusted to him. This system is extending itself, and may therefore be taken as an useful institution. It is not injurious to the railways, as the writer of the article in your paper alleges; but it is beneficial to them and to the general body of traders and merchants.

7th July. A. B.

G. I. P. R. MISMANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The mail trains from Bombay are made up very carefully, through and local passengers being carefully segregated so as to have no delay in changing carriages, &c., at the Ghaut stations. But this excess of care often causes considerable inconvenience to passengers, as the following statement will show:—I was going to Raichore the other day and took my seat in an empty second-class compartment at Boree Bunder. After I had made myself comfortable the guard came and turned me out, saying that the carriage I was in was intended only for local passengers between Bombay and Kurjut, and insisted on my getting into the through carriage, of which there was only one second on the train. Now in the through carriage there were *two ugly-three passengers*, all natives, only four of whom were actually going to Poona or beyond, all the rest having tickets for Byculla, Callian, and other intermediate stations. The guard, either from ignorance of his duties or disinclination to oblige me, failed to turn these men out and put them into the carriage intended for them, saying, "Oh, you'll soon be rid of them: they're not going far." I was therefore obliged to travel with the dirty, noisy crowd until their number gradually dwindled down to four, although I asked the guard, as a special favour, to allow me to travel as far as Kurjut in the carriage I first got into. I need scarcely point out the absurdity of having such elaborate arrangements introduced for the convenience of passengers unless the guards are held strictly responsible for their observance.

I am sure that the above statement will receive due consideration at the hands of Mr. Conder, in whose courtesy the public have the fullest confidence.

PASSENGER.

TERRIBLE GOLF CATASTROPHE.

AN unknown correspondent requests us to publish the following:—"That on Friday last, the 3rd instant, a respectable man by name Pereira, a native Portuguese of Bombay, and statistical clerk to the Office of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, met with a severe accident from one of the members of the Golf Club, who, we are given to understand, belongs to the firm of McDonald & Co. The clerk in question was returning home from office at about a quarter to 6 o'clock P. M. by the foot-path of the main road of the Esplanade, *i.e.*, the road leading from Church Gate to Marine Lines. Mr. Pereira was, it is believed, about fifty yards from the flag of the Club, facing the statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria erected on the Esplanade by His Highness the Gaekwar, and, just at the time when he was returning to the Fort, suddenly he felt the strike of the ball on his nose quite close to the left eye and no doubt had a very narrow escape from losing his left eye and thus maiming him for life. The crack from the ball of course not only stunned but reeled him on the spot, and we are informed it is of a very severe nature. Similar dangerous accidents from this Club, we are given to understand, are of frequent occurrence. If so, we earnestly trust, for the sake of humanity, that the authorities will take earnest measures for preventing similar dangerous games on the Esplanade on account of the passing and repassing of thousands of people."

A MODEL AMERICAN SERVANT.—The experience of a young couple in the Western Addition, who have only recently embarked on the matrimonial sea, is related with unction by a mutual friend to whom they confided their troubles. The head of the house had succeeded in engaging the services as servant of a pensive and rather pretty young woman, with a wealth of golden hair and those entrancing blue eyes peculiar to the pronounced blonde, who impressed him as one of the guileless creatures we read of in novels, written by the fair sex, and occasionally come across on earth. The domestic entered the house with buoyant step and courteised meekly to the lady, and the while a modest blush suffused her countenance. The head of the house was charmed with the simplicity of the fair creature, and his wife, with just a shade of distrust, joined in his encomiums, feeling that it would de impolitic to parade the feelings of jealousy she was beginning to entertain. The domestic intimated that the scene of her childhood was on the sunny Rhine, and gave her name as Mary. She had been christened by another name in her own country; but that was buried in the past. She shook her head sadly, and the crystal tears coursed down her cheeks in rapid succession. The couple assured the distressed fraulein that she need not fear for the future, and should forget the past; and in order that she might overcome her grief, they retired to the parlour and left her alone. A half-an-hour or more had elapsed when the lady of the house, desiring some slight service, called for Mary, in a loud voice at first, and then louder and louder, until she [illegible] the feminine shriek. The husband volunteered [illegible] through the kitchen, and bounded downstairs [illegible]. He saw at a glance why the poor girl did not [illegible] the repeated calls. She had passed away, [illegible] ham, seven socks, half-a-dozen shoes, a [illegible] sundry groceries.—*New York Herald*.

BOMBAY.

A COMMISSION.—A Surat paper states that a Commission has been issued to the Deccan to take evidence in connection with the case of Pandoo against Luxmeebai, the Gaekwar's new favourite Ranee.

A BRIDGE OVER THE TAPTEE.—It is reported from Surat that the construction of a bridge over the Taptee river will be commenced after the rains; and that His Excellency the Governor will perform the ceremony of inaugurating the work.

THE RAJAH OF PATA.—Ematsingjee Jagravarsingjee, the Rajah of Pata, arrived on the night of Monday last with fourteen followers. His Highness has been accommodated with a bungalow at the Girgaum Back Road.

AN ACCIDENT.—A little Hindoo boy named Ismail Tyabjee accidentally fell from the roof of a shed about seven feet in height, where he had climbed to arrange the tiles. He was seriously injured and promptly conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.

A VAGRANT.—Yesterday before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one John Bryan was charged, at the instance of Constable Grennan, with wandering about without any ostensible means of support. His Worship directed his removal to the Government Workhouse.

"HOPE" PERPETUATED.—Mr. T. C. Hope, late Municipal Commissioner, has been immortalized, to future generations of Bombayites at least. "Hope Street" should keep his name fresh when the memory of his doings in this world has passed away. The street named after him is the new one leading by the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute to the new Secretariat buildings. Meanwhile, the wonder grows:—what qualification would entitle a man to have a street named after him?

GUIDE TO POONA AND KIRKEE.—Messrs. Watson & Co. have published a useful Guide to Poona and Kirkee, containing a list of residents and bungalows and tables concerning railway, postal, telegraphic information, &c. The value of the book would have been enhanced if Messrs. Watson had given some information, either historical or descriptive, of the places in and about Poona; but as they circulate the book free of charge, we may remember the advice about looking a "gift horse in the mouth." The Guide is neatly arranged, and capitally printed.

BEGGARS' NUISANCE.—A correspondent, who signs himself "A Daily Visitor," says in reference to a paragraph in our Saturday's *Gazette* headed "Mussalman Occupation of the Victoria Gardens," in which it was stated that the Arthur Crawford Markets were infested with beggars, that such is not the case; and adds that the front of the markets is crowded by beggars, annoying the visitors and others who happen to pass by that locality. We understand that the market peons are specially instructed to keep the place clear of beggars. It is the duty of the police to see that the public streets are kept free of this nuisance.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a small Guzerati work, entitled, "The Law of Landlord and Tenant, compiled from English books by Mr. C. N. Wadia. He is the author of several Guzerati literary works. Law books in the Parsee-Guzerati language are so very rare that Guzeratees unable to read English law-books would probably hail this neat little brochure as a god-send. It is intended solely for non-professionals, and the author therefore seems to have endeavoured to render it as free as possible from technical language. He handles the subject well; though a non-professional gentleman, we believe he is a law student.

THEFT.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Bai Itcha, a Hindoo woman, laid an information to the effect that her sister-in-law, one Hurkore, had obtained from her, under false pretences, the use of gold ornaments to the extent of 700 rupees which she (Hurkore) subsequently misappropriated. The matter was duly reported to the police, and the woman was arrested under orders from the Deputy Commissioner, who declines, however, to detain her longer in the absence of a warrant from a magistrate. A portion of the jewels only were found with the prisoner; and the deponent charges her brother (the prisoner's husband) with having absconded with the remainder. Under the circumstances a warrant for his apprehension was prayed for and granted.

RAPE.—On Monday evening last, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Anan Meghjee, a Cutchee Brahmin, was charged with committing rape upon the person of a little Hindoo girl of 8 years of age. The case was heard in chambers. The child stated in evidence that the prisoner occupied a room on the second floor of the house, in which she resided with her mother at Coombharwadda. At about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday last, the girl went into the room of the prisoner, and begged a few matches for her mother; but instead of supplying her with the matches, he fastened his door and detained her. He afterwards endeavoured to pacify her with the offer of a pice, but immediately she was released, she related the circumstance to her mother, who caused him to be arrested. The girl has been treated at the J. J. Hospital, and the prisoner is remanded to jail till Monday next.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Crushna Gunnoo, a Mahratta, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Jankee. It appears that the defendant had for some unknown reason on Monday last deprived his wife of all her ornaments and then deliberately requested her to quit the house for ever. The unfortunate woman sought the assistance of her mother, who, however, advised her to return to her husband. As a final resource, the woman Jankee begged the protection of one Luxumon, a resident of Parell, who afforded her shelter for the day. On the following morning the defendant visited the house of Luxumon in company of Police Inspector Chislett, and charged him (Luxumon) with enticing away his wife. The prisoner here expressed his willingness to receive back his wife, who accordingly returned home with him. Upon their arrival, the prisoner made a savage attack on the woman and bit off her nose. Her cries attracted the police to the spot, when the prisoner was arrested, and the woman removed to the J. J. Hospital. The case was postponed until Saturday next, pending the evidence of Dr. Mackenzie.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions, the following case, which was tried on Saturday last and regarding which the jury were unable to agree, again came on for trial before Sir Charles Sargent and a Special Jury:—

MURDER.

The Advocate General with Mr. Ferguson appeared as before for the prosecution, and Mr. Jackson for the defence.

The following are the gentlemen of the Special Jury before whom the case was tried:—

Edward Campbell, Esq.
R. B. Sedgwick, Esq.
A. M. Oliphant, Esq.
W. B Fellows, Esq.
J. B. Paterson, Esq.
G. E. Noble, Esq.
Patrick Dewar, Esq.
P. W. Robertson, Esq.
Framjee Eduljee Dawar, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esq.
Trimbuck Ramchunder, Esq.
Ardasir Cursetjee Parak, Esq.

The Advocate-General, in stating the facts of the case to the jury, said that the prisoner at the bar was char

ment, yet a railway company was. The object of the third section was, therefore, plain, that the Local Funds Committee were to sue and be sued in the name of the committee and its president. The fifth section was very important (reads it). It showed that the appointments of officers (of whom the Local Funds Engineer was one) were to be made by the Local Funds Committee, no doubt under the formal sanction of Government. So it was in a railway company: when the establishment is to be enlarged, the railway company have to apply for the formal sanction of Government. The local funds were segregated and perfectly distinct from the imperial funds; and this point was very important in considering the liability of the Secretary of State. The test was this—the Secretary of State is only the nominal party in order to recover the revenue. Here Mr. Addis was paid not out of the revenues of India, but out of the fund at the disposal of the Local Fund Committee. If ever the committee failed in meeting their liabilities, they could not fall upon the imperial funds; and they would be bound to make the best they could out of their own funds to meet all demands upon them. After referring to section 12, the learned counsel said, rule 23 entirely cut away the ground on which his learned friend relied. It brought every appointment made previous to the passing of the Act under it, subject, however, to the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner and the Governor in Council. The learned counsel relied upon that rule for showing that Mr. Addis could not be regarded as a servant of the Secretary of State. Referring to the Government resolution of the 8th October 1872, Mr. Latham said his learned friend had in a hurry sought to attach to it a meaning it did not bear (reads it). No such inference resulted from the resolution as stated by the plaintiff. They simply said they would enquire, although Mr. Addis was not in their service, what in a parallel case was the rule in the Accountant General's office. Mr. Latham then referred to the case of the P. and O. Company v. The Secretary of State, a Calcutta case which Bombay, however, has had the credit of reporting (Appendix 5, Bombay High Court Reports,) in which the Court, he said, would find the whole liability of the Secretary of State laid down in the important decision of Sir Barnes Peacock. According to the plain, common-sense ruling in that case, this suit was wrongly brought against the Secretary of State when it should be brought against the Local Funds Committee of Tanna. The learned counsel said the whole of the plaint would be covered under a demurrer of this kind, with the exception of the part as to the malicious prosecution. If it was legal, it would connect the Duke of Argyll for an act of the Collector of Tanna, Mr. Robertson, in 1872, and not the present Secretary of State. No doubt actions continued from one Secretary of State to another, but they did not continue for personal wrongs committed by individual Secretaries of State; so that Mr. Addis's suit for malicious prosecution would lie rather against the Duke of Argyll, the Secretary of State for the time being, than against the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury.

Mr. Macpherson said, in reference to his learned friend's argument on the last point, that his client sued the defendant, not in his individual but in his corporate capacity. The resolution of the 8th October 1872 showed that the Government of Bombay were aware of the criminal prosecution instituted against Mr. Addis; they were evidently cognizant that the prosecution was to be instituted, and of the grounds on which it was to be laid.

Mr. Justice Marriott—If the Government of Bombay had done a wrongful act, it does not follow that the Secretary of State is liable.

Mr. Macpherson said he argued only that he was liable in a corporate capacity (refers to the circumstances under which the criminal prosecution was laid). Cooverjee Cowasjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, appeared on behalf of the District Magistrate, and might be taken to have instituted the proceedings on behalf of the Revenue Commissioner. The learned counsel did not mean to say his client had any cause of action against the Secretary of State individually. As to the other point, the liability of the defendant for the wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff, the Government said in their resolution they would not interfere with the action of the Local Funds Committee and the Revenue Commissioner, so that the Revenue Commissioner was virtually the Governor in Council. Mr. Macpherson said that the Secretary of State had, by the Governor in Council of Bombay, effected his client's dismissal. The Government resolution showed that the Local Funds Committee, the Revenue Commissioner, and lastly the Governor in Council were the parties who effected his client's dismissal. If he was not a servant of Government, he (Mr. Macpherson) could not see why the Revenue Commissioner or the Governor in Council took an active part in the suspension and dismissal of his client. In point of fact, Government had passed a resolution allowing his claim for subsistence allowance.

Mr. Justice Marriott said he did not feel much doubt on the point; but as it was an important matter, he would reserve his decision.

TUESDAY, 7TH JULY.

This day, in giving judgment, Mr. Justice Marriott stated the cause of action and referred to the issues raised on Saturday last. Preliminary objections were taken on the third and fifth issues, the first point being whether the plaintiff was a servant of the defendant; and that went to the major portion of the matters in dispute. It was agreed that the preliminary points should stand over for his Lordship's decision. It appears that in 1867 the plaintiff was appointed a Local Funds engineer at Tanna; and in the year 1869 the Local Fund Act (Act 3) was passed, by section 2 of which a Local Funds committee was created, the Collector of the district to be the president, *ex officio*. All proceedings of the committee were to be under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, subject to the review and control and final decision of the Governor in Council. By section 5 of the Act the Local Funds Committee had power to employ such officers and establishments as may be necessary; and to make, out of the funds at its disposal, payments to them for any of the purposes of the Act. By section 12, Government were empowered to make certain rules for the guidance of officers under the Local Funds committee; and on the 12th December 1869, the Government made certain rules. Under this state of things it was argued that the plaintiff, having been appointed by the Imperial Government, still continued an officer of Government under the Act. Section 5 of the Act showed that the officers who were appointed by the Local Funds Committee, whatever their former position or whether they were employed in the first instance by the Imperial Government, had their position changed and became officers of the committee for the purposes of the Act. This was further borne out by rule 23, which states that in districts where a Local Funds engineer has been or may hereafter be sanctioned, "the appointment and dismissal of this officer shall rest with the district committee, subject to the confirmation of the Revenue Commissioner." The latter part of section 5 was important in this respect, that it provided for the payment of the servants of the committee out of the funds at its disposal. Clearly, therefore, all charges and payments under the Act were made payable by the Local Funds Committee instead of the Imperial Government. It was argued for the defendant that, on the passing of the Act, the plaintiff ceased to be an officer of the Imperial Government and became an officer of the committee. That brought his Lordship to the test question, whether the plaintiff was a servant of the defendant. The whole question was considered in the case of the P. and O. Company v. The Secretary of State (5, Bombay High Court Reports, Appendix 15.) That Secretary of State seemed to be the nominal defendant to enforce payment out of the revenues of India. His Lordship held, under section 5 of the Act, that the monies recoverable in this case would be payable not out of the revenues of India, but out of the monies at the disposal of the Local Funds Committee. It was suggested that the plaintiff had been removed by the Resolution of the Bombay Government of the 8th October 1872. (Reads it.) That resolution was passed merely in the exercise of the general control given to Government by section 2 of the Act; and therefore the fact of the passing of the resolution did not alter the status of the plaintiff. As to the third issue, his Lordship therefore found that the plaintiff was not a servant of the defendant. Then as to the fifth issue, the 16th para. of the plaint alleged that certain criminal proceedings against the plaintiff were instituted and maintained by the authority of the defendant. The plaintiff alleged an individual personal interference by the defendant in that prosecution. If the allegation be true, the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State, would be personally liable in respect to damages notwithstanding that he had ceased to be Secretary of State. There was no cause of action against the present Secretary of State, and the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit, which was therefore dismissed with costs. His Lordship thought it was not necessary to give findings on the other issues raised in the case.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted to aid in rebuilding the Mhow Race Stand. After deducting all expenses Rs. 1,000 will be divided amongst those who draw starters except the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Horses, provided 500 tickets are taken (otherwise there will only be three prizes). Of the remainder

The Winner will take (½) Two-thirds.
The 2nd " " (¼) One-fourth.
The 3rd " " (1/12) One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday, the 12th of September, 6 p.m. Drawing to take place at Messrs. Cowasjee Eduljee and Sons', Merchants, Mhow, on Monday, the 14th, at noon.

Numbers will be allotted in regular succession of first application received, and the Money Remitted by remittance Bank Notes or Bank Post Bills, or Bills of Exchange on Indore, payable to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great English St. Leger Sweep, Mhow.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE BANGALORE HEAD ACCOUNTANT'S CASE.—This was finally disposed of on Tuesday. During the course of the trial, the charge of forgery was struck out by the Magistrate, and the accused was arraigned only for criminal breach of trust, on four counts. The Magistrate found the accused, Massilamony Pillay, guilty, on all heads, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Mail.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RETURN TO MILITARY DUTY OF CERTAIN OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

No. 469T.F., dated Yacht Rhotás, Dacca, the 19th June 1874.

From C. Bernard, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, with the Lieut. Govr., on tour, to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

As much of the grain transport work is now done, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to submit a list of officers belonging to the Transport Department, whom the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, with the sanction of the Government of India, to permit to return to military duty.

The rest of the officers the Lieutenant-Governor would ask leave to retain for land and water transport work and for relief work.

2. The military officers whose names are in the appended list have done service, many of them have done good service and some of them signally good service in the distressed districts. Among those who have done best of all is Major DeKantzow, whose health compels him to take change of air. His name with the names of other officers who have done specially well will hereafter be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Fisher, Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Y. Chambers, 2nd Native Infantry.
Major C. A. DeKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major T. N. Walker, 32nd Native Infantry.
Captain R. G. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain H. L. Young, 9th Native Infantry.
Captain J. G. Macleod, 37th Native Infantry.
Captain T. Nicholls, 32nd Native Infantry.
Captain E. A. Money, Adjutant, Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.
Captain G. Oakes, Her Majesty's 19th Regiment.
Captain A. H. S. Neill, Central India Horse.
Captain K. R. B. Wodehouse, Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment.
Lieutenant J. W. F. Biggs, Her Majesty's 109th Regiment.
Lieutenant W. Boxwell, Her Majesty's 51st Regiment.
Lieutenant H. F. Turnbull, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment.
Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R. E.

No. 1518.F., dated Fort William, the 3rd July, 1874. From Colonel H. K. Burne, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept., to the Adjutant General.

I am desired to transmit copy of a communication from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 469 of the 19th June 1874, regarding the return to military duty of certain officers who have been employed in the Transport Department connected with the famine relief operations, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Government of India will await the complete list promised by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal before making any remarks upon the character of the services rendered by the officers concerned.

THE LATE MAJOR ADAMS.

(Pioneer.)

WE have long intended to present to our readers a sketch of the work done by one of our ablest soldiers and who has now unhappily been taken away. We speak advisedly when we apply the term "able soldier" to the lamented officer who until recently filled the chair of Military History at the Staff College, Sandhurst; for although Major Charles Adams bore no part in the wars of England or those expeditions which we have dignified by the name of campaigns, his life and his work should claim for him a prominent place in the memory of those who desire to see the British Army an efficient defender of the honour of England. For many years Major Adams laboured incessantly to instil into the minds of the young soldiers with whom his duties brought him into contact, the lessons taught by the modern experience of other nations. Endowed with singular gifts in eloquence and clearness of language, he was able to impress on the minds of his hearers the truths which he sought to inculcate, and we venture to say there are few men to whom the present generation of soldiers owes so much directly or indirectly. The story of his own life is soon told. Entering the Austrian Army in 1842, he saw much active service under Marshal Radetzky in 1848-49 in North Italy, and was present at the battles of Custozza, Rivoli, Vicenza, Custozza, Mortara, and Novara. During the Crimean war, however, he placed his sword at the service of his own country, and was employed in the British German Legion, of which he eventually commanded the 2nd Light Infantry Regiment. After the war he returned to England, and terminated his active military career in the King's Own Light Infantry Militia. But at this period his real career commenced. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Military History at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and in May 1863 succeeded to the similar post at the Staff College. Little known perhaps beyond the immediate circle of those who looked up to him as one of our ablest instructors in the military art, Major Adams succeeded in sowing golden seed in the minds of the aspirants to military knowledge committed to his charge. Thoroughly versed in languages, a deep student of war, an eloquent lecturer and a vigorous writer, it seems surprising that his name should be so little known to the outside public, or indeed even to the army. But in one sense he fulfilled the title of "Recluse," which he assumed in his masterly "Retrospect of the Autumn Manœuvres," and was content to attain the "wise indifference of the wise," to fleeting popularity, and to allow others to put themselves into notice. In his later years he suffered from a terrible and painful disorder, and to these causes we may attribute the seeming lack of energy to shine over the lesser lights of the military world. A keen sportsman, a bold rider, and a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, Major Adams was peculiarly fitted for the posts he held in connection with the highest military education of the time. He was also one of the best whist-players of the day; and although he did not mix largely in general society, his high culture and thorough knowledge of the world made him a charming companion. Of those qualities which concern a man's private life, we forbear to speak, for of these the affectionate memory in which he is held forms the highest and most enduring testimony. He was not only an eloquent military historian—this is affirmed by his unpublished lectures, but free from the slightest particle of jealousy, he was the first to recognize industry and ability, and to encourage those who were making their first efforts on that path which he himself trod with so firm a step.

His style in lecturing to the officers at the Staff College was full of eloquence, and this, combined with a masterly grasp of the great operations of war with which he dealt, united to make him one of the best men possible for the work of instruction. He possessed the faculty of teaching his hearers what they should learn; and in pointing out the road to be taken, he helped them by every means in his power. Major Adams too possessed the faculty of knowing how to test the acquirements of the officers under instruction. He repressed all tendency to "cram" by exercises which developed thought and skilful application of knowledge, instead of asking for a crowd of details to be forgotten a month after the examination.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD SALISBURY ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper issued this morning contains a despatch addressed by Lord Salisbury on the 31st of March last to the Governor-General of India in Council respecting the Kanhan bridge, recently opened for traffic at Kamptee. His lordship, after acknowledging the receipt of a despatch on the subject, says:—

The history of this undertaking reflects but little credit upon any of the officers concerned. In my despatch, No. 38, of the 24th of July, 1866, I had occasion to animadvert on the inefficiency and carelessness of those in charge of the original unfinished work, when an accident occurred which led to its abandonment, after an expenditure upon it of 1,57,561 rs., of which 1,14,153 rs. was entirely lost. Had a proper examination been then made of the bed of the river at the new site selected, before a revised project was submitted, much of the expenditure which the latter has involved would in all probability have been saved. My assent to the preference for a masonry instead of an iron bridge was given in the belief that there would be no great difference of expense between the two; but it was soon afterwards discovered that this belief had been arrived at on very inadequate data, for in 1869 you found it necessary to sanction a second revised estimate exceeding that of 1866 by nearly 100 per cent., nor did this even suffice, the total actual outlay having exceeded the revised estimate by nearly the same amount as that by which the second estimate exceeded the one that preceded it. Now that the bridge is at length finished, the entire cost of itself and its approaches has been nearly 12½ lacs, an expenditure which, as your Excellency is aware, is considerably in excess of what your Government is competent to sanction for a single undertaking. What were the causes of the excess over the last revised estimate is not stated, and the fact of its having taken place without authority also seems to require explanation, since, if your order of July 26, 1869, had been duly attended to by the local Controller of Public Works Accounts, intimation of the probability of the large irregular expenditure must have been received by your Government in time to allow of its being stopped. Under all the circumstances, I cannot but think it surprising that when, in November last, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces reported the Kanhan Bridge to be finished and open for traffic, the reply of your Government should have been limited to a simple expression of satisfaction at the successful completion of so important a work; and I must further express my opinion that, unless some practical mark of displeasure is inflicted upon those who are responsible for so grave a miscalculation, errors of this discreditable kind will continue to be committed.—*Pall Mall Gazette, June 18*

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, 15TH JUNE.

THE Marquis of Salisbury moved that this Bill be read a third time.

After some remarks from Viscount Halifax, which did not reach the gallery, Lord Stanley of Alderley was understood to support the Bill.

The Marquis of Salisbury understood his noble friend to say that, in his judgment, there was no great evil to be dealt with, and if there was, this was not the proper remedy. He was prepared to dispute both those propositions. His noble friend had gone into the history of the appointment of the finance and legislative members, and proved, he hoped to the satisfaction of their lordships, that before their appointment a very unsatisfactory state of things existed, and that after their appointment that state of things ceased. He was prepared to show that there was now an unsatisfactory state of expenditure on public works, and it seemed a fair presumption that a similar effect would follow from similar causes. His noble friend seemed very much to doubt whether the returns laid on the table were a fair exposition of the shortcomings of the Department of Public Works. He did not dwell upon this topic when he last addressed their lordships. It was not a pleasant subject to speak on. Those public works officers were men of very high ability. They did their work to the best of their power, and when they went wrong, his belief was the system and not they, was to blame. The criticism the noble lord had passed on the formidable list of excesses would hardly bear examination. He said that what we ought to look at was the revised estimate, and if it was not exceeded, no harm was done. But what was a revised estimate? A work was begun on an original estimate; it went for years exceeding the cost of the innocent original estimate, and at last, when the Secretary of State called for a revised estimate, it was found to exceed the original estimate five or six times. A certain work bearing an honoured name furnished an illustration of this—it was the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum; and Lord Mayo's Government had given a graphic account of what had happened in the case of that work. The original estimate was 18,000*l.*; the revised estimate was 112,000*l.*, and the work was not finished yet. The actual cost to the end of 1872-73 was 88,455*l.*, an excess of 70,440*l.* over the original estimate. The revised estimate on which his noble friend relied was not produced until a great deal more than the original estimate had been expended. In fact a revised estimate was a confession that the original estimate had been exceeded. The Duke of Argyll, writing on Dec. 18, 1872, in reference to the expenditure on a tank near Madras, of which the engineer was Mr. Fraser said:—

"It is apparently not so much himself as the system that was to be blamed. But if so, no condemnation can be too severe for a system, according to the ordinary routine of which it is possible for a project to be submitted with all the parade of detailed elaboration and of no less than twenty-three sheets of plans, for an expenditure thereon of 3½ lacs to be authorised on the assumption that the annual return would be at least 9, and might be 20 per cent., and for the project to be, after an interval of three or four years, abandoned on account of its containing inherent defects that would inevitably cause the result of its continued prosecution to be, instead of high profit, heavy loss, yet not abandoned without more than 14,000*l.* being expended subsequently to the detection of the glaring and fatal defects. For that this is no exceptional case is clear from the fact of my having within the last few months found myself called upon to animadvert on similar heedlessness in the preparation of irrigation projects, in three several instances—those of the Moota Valley, the Madras water supply and the Orissa works, with regard to each of which confident promises of signal financial success were at first held out, and of which one has already proved and the other two threaten to prove, and long to continue, signal financial failures. There must plainly be something radically wrong in a system under which such results are of such frequent occurrence, and I must desire your Excellency's Government to give to the subject your immediate and most serious attention, with a view to the application of a proportionately radical remedy."

In other words the Duke of Argyll saw there was something radically wrong which required the application of a proportionately radical remedy. The late Lord Mayo, who had paid more attention to public works in India than perhaps any other man had done, wrote to the Duke of Argyll on Aug. 24, 1869, and said:—

"That you should then, early next session pass a short Act enabling the Secretary of State to appoint by Sign Manual 3, instead of 2, ordinary members of Council, with a view of nominating a person who would fill the office of Minister of Public Works. This step is, in my opinion, indispensable. I am now discharging with great labour the duties of the member in Council in charge of the Public Works Department. I am very strong and can work twelve hours a day; but I have seen enough to know that the member in charge of what is now becoming almost the most important department, in the Government ought to be able to devote his whole time and thoughts thereto—ought to have much special knowledge, and, moreover, should from time to time visit, with the Secretary to Government, the various great works in progress."

Independently of these high authorities it seemed reasonable that matters so technical as public works should be supervised by a person of special qualifications, and quite as necessary as that military matters should be superintended by a man of military experience. As to the fear that the presence of an engineer in the Governor-General's Council would lead to an increase of expenditure on public works, the real danger of undue expenditure was not in the Council. The financial member would there state how much money he had to spend, the public works member would be required to submit an estimate, and the Viceroy would have the absolute power to say, "You should go thus far and no further." The danger of extravagance was not inside but outside the Council, and the root of the danger was that there was no one person vested with responsibility and power, and whose reputation was pledged to the furnishing of proper estimates and seeing that they were not exceeded. This Bill had in view a remedy for this defect, a remedy which was supported by the high authorities he had cited and by the large excesses of expenditure which the returns displayed. As to the supposed intrusion of the Public Works member upon the provincial councils, he did not fear that it would provoke jealousy. The truth was their relations with the Governor-General's Council were, in diplomatic language, "somewhat strained," especially in reference to public works; and his belief was that the visits of the proposed new member would produce a better understanding in two days than two years' writing of elaborate despatches, especially with reference to irrigation works. The idea of interchange between the Councils of these Presidencies was a new one which required reflection, and he therefore proposed to omit that clause from the Bill, leaving himself free to renew the proposal at a future period. With that alteration he believed the Bill would introduce order where there was now something slovenly and disorderly, and would have the effect of restraining excessive expenditure in public works. His noble friend objected to diminishing the number of the Council in order to make room for the public works member, but he made that proposal in deference to the suggestion of the Viceroy. As to whether the number should be afterwards increased, he should be very much guided by the wishes of the Council. His noble friend thought he should have taken the advice of his Council in this matter. But that Council was appointed for a special duty. It was no part of their duty to supervise the action of the Secretary of State in Parliament, and he did not think it would be a constitutional improvement to give them that position. The members of the Council were not only a check on the Secretary of State, but in the administration of the office were a great assistance to him. When any one of his colleagues in the Cabinet was about to introduce a Bill he would naturally consult his under-secretary, but would not tell what the opinions or his under-secretary were. It was the business of the Minister to introduce a Bill on his own responsibility, having taken in his own office such advice as he might have thought fit. But it was not his business to tell their lordships whom or how many he had consulted. He should have violated a salutary rule if he were to throw on others a responsibility which he should have taken on himself.

Lord Lawrence could not allow the third reading of this Bill to pass without making some observations. He was well acquainted with the working of public works in India for forty years, and for twenty-five years of that time he had had special opportunities of supervision. It struck him with regard to the return which the noble marquis had laid on the table that nothing was to be said on behalf of the officers in explanation of the errors in the estimates which had been made. Besides, the ten years from 1862-63 to 1872-73, were not fair average years to take. In some cases, when the estimates were made it was almost impossible to foresee the accidents which might occur. He had known instances of rivers and large streams coming suddenly down from the mountains with such a volume of water and such fury that roads right and left were destroyed, and bridges and embankments carried away. He could recall cases in which bridges newly built were wholly or partially carried away in a few hours. He mentioned these things to show that accidents of so grave a nature occurred from time to time that it was impossible that the estimates should not have been exceeded. He did not deny that there were cases, and serious cases, in which estimates had been granted in a most extraordinary manner, but nevertheless he would say that those cases did not occur from any fault of the system. It was quite impossible for the noble lords on the Opposition side of the House to resist the third reading of the Bill. He earnestly entreated the noble marquis to suspend the passing of the Bill till he heard from India the final decision the Governor-General upon it.

Lord Strathnairn ventured to confirm all that his noble friend, the noble marquis, had said in favour, not only of the advantage, but the necessity of efficient supervision of the Public Works Department in India. He spoke under the influence of five years' experience as Commander-in-Chief in India and as a member of the Council of India. On the other hand he quite agreed with his noble friend (Lord Lawrence) that it would be wise [illegible] another member, rather than displace one. [illegible] of the Council were so great that it could [illegible] lose one of its present members.

The [illegible] a third time and passed.

REPORT OF THE ARMY COMMISSION.

THE report of Lord Justice James, Lord Penzance, and Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., the Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain memorials from officers in the army, in reference to the abolition of purchase, was officially issued yesterday (June 18), a list of the witnesses examined, and a report of the evidence taken being appended:—

Before dispensing the more important of the matters brought before them, the Commissioners in their report consider the question of exchanges between officers on full pay, and the allegation that the prohibition of paying and receiving money for such exchanges is a serious hardship to some and a serious loss to others. This complaint, the Commissioners say, appears a legitimate one. They do not think that there is any danger of a reversion to the old system of bonuses and over-regulation prices by allowing payments to be made between officers in respect of such exchanges, and they are of opinion that a return to the old practice would be very acceptable to the army. They recommend, therefore, that the prohibition should be removed, but they state that exchanges ought only to be effected with the sanction, and under the control, of the authorities, and "on such conditions as to insure that nobody else is superseded or affected." They are also of opinion that in the case of an officer retiring on full pay, he should be entitled to receive the amount, if any, of the bonus customary in his regiment in respect of the commission held by him; and they express the same opinion with regard to the case of an officer accepting an appointment out of the regiment. It has been urged that in this latter case the payment should be made at the time when the officer accepts the appointment which removes him from his regiment, but in this the Commissioners are not prepared to concur; they think that the payment should be made when he subsequently goes on half-pay.

Having expressed their opinion on these points, the Commissioners proceed to consider the more prominent grievances complained of by the officers. Foremost among these are two:—1. That, although in future they will obtain their commissions without purchase, they are debarred from selling them as they did before the Act, and thereby in many cases from realising large sums of money. 2. That in future the commission of major or lieutenant-colonel will only be conferred upon them for the limited period of five years, whereas before the Act there was no such limitation. The Commissioners look upon these complaints under the aspect of what they describe as the "sale" rather than the "purchase" system. The basis of it was, that when an officer retired from the army he was allowed to sell the commission he then held, the money being paid by those who gained the steps caused by his retirement. If a retiring officer had purchased all his steps he obtained no benefit upon thus selling out except a return of his own money, but in practice it was a rare occurrence for an officer selling out of the higher ranks to have purchased all his steps. It was to the sale of the commissions of field officers, and not of the subordinate commissions, that those who entered the army with the view of making it a profession always looked for a substantial return for their services. The system worked in this way—When a non-purchase vacancy occurred, a gratuitous step in each successive rank below it was given to the senior officer in that rank, and those who had not the means to purchase would very often be found occupying that position. For the constant flow of promotion created by retirement would carry forward their seniors (and sometimes their juniors) over their heads, by purchase, and thus having once attained the head of their rank, would remain there till a gratuitous step occurred. It is to the great change effected in this aspect of the purchase system that the complaints of the officers are directed, and it is the loss in future of this right to sell commissions which they had never bought, that constitutes in the eyes of the officers generally, and especially of those who had not the means to purchase, a signal grievance. The Act, while providing for the price (on retirement) of all commissions, held on Nov. 1, 1871, has, as to all future commissions, though the sale of them is in future prohibited, provided no compensation at all. As regards the grievances under this head, the Commissioners say that although there are some considerations in an opposite direction they "think the justice of these complaints is substantially established." With respect to that portion of the Warrant which provides that in future all appointments to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel shall be for five years only, and that at the expiration of the five years the holders shall be placed upon the half-pay list, the Commissioners point out that an officer who held the rank of captain at the appointed day in the Act, if subsequently promoted to be major, and then at the end of five years put compulsorily on half pay, would, while on half-pay, receive a less income than he had as captain; and further, that so long as the major or lieutenant-colonel is on half-pay his service does not count towards the thirty years' service which would qualify him to retire on full-pay. They consider that the complaints made under this head are well founded, and they think "that recompense should in some form be made to those whose prospects shall be or have been affected by it."

In considering the mode in which their recommendations shall be carried out, the Commissioners deal with each arm of the service separately. As regards the infantry and colonels' corps, they recommend with respect to those officers who since the Act shall attain or have attained the rank of lieutenant-colonels, "that at the end of five years' service as lieutenant-colonel the officer shall, if he chooses to retire at that time, be entitled to receive the regulation value of a lieutenant-colonel's commission, viz., 4,500*l.* in addition to the over-regulation price of the commission he held on Nov. 1, 1871, if not previously received by him, but in lieu of any other sum he may be entitled to under the Act as it now stands." And further, "that in case any such officer is compulsorily placed on half-pay after the expiration of his five years' service as lieutenant-colonel, he shall be entitled to count such service on half-pay as full-pay service towards making up the thirty years' service which will qualify him to retire on full-pay if and when the state of the full-pay retirement list admits of it. But if he avails himself of this permission he should not claim or receive the over-regulation price of his commission or any bonus under the provisions of the Act until he actually retires on full-pay."

Their recommendations with regard to majors in the same position are, *mutatis mutandis*, precisely similar. As to those officers who were captains at the time of the passing of the Act, the Commissioners "do not propose any compensation to them in that rank," inasmuch as if they had sold out in that rank under the old system, they would have obtained just what the Act gives them, and no more. With respect to those who, at the time of the Act, occupied ranks below that of captain, the Commissioners recommend that if they retire from the army before attaining the rank of major they shall, in addition to all sums to which they may be entitled under the Act, receive a sum varying from 90*l.* after eight years' service to 1,100*l.* after twenty-five years' service, according to the number of years served. A table, showing the sum payable for each year's service from eight to twenty-five years, has been drawn up by the Commissioners. The recommendation is, however, subject to two conditions: first, that no officer who retires in the rank of lieutenant shall receive more than 700*l.*, the regulation value of a lieutenant's commission and the over-regulation value of the commission he held when purchase was abolished; and secondly, that no officer receiving anything in accordance with the above recommendation shall be entitled also to receive any benefit under the provision for long service contained in the third section of the Army Regulation Act and *vice versa*.

As regards the cavalry of the Line, the Commissioners state that except in the case of officers who have risen from the ranks, for whom some special provision should be made, officers in this branch of the service will, under the new system, be relieved from the very heavy payments which in the majority of cases accompanied each step, and the consequent loss of interest therein, with the possible loss by death of the principal money also. Taking these circumstances into consideration, they are of opinion "that the losses are more than counterbalanced by the gains of these officers under the new system."

In the case of the Foot Guards, the Commissioners say that it appears from tabular statements with which they have been furnished that the sums habitually paid by the officers for their commissions were very large; and allowing a reasonable premium to represent and give a money value to the hazard of altogether losing by death the money so paid, the tables show that the officers in each rank below that of field officer are habitually serving either at a very trifling profit beyond the interest of their money or at a positive loss. The ensigns serve at a profit of 31*l.*, the lieutenants at a loss of 40*l.*, and the captains at a loss of 58*l.*, a year. If, therefore, the officers were relieved from these heavy payments, and were at liberty to invest their money elsewhere, obtaining interest for it, their position would be vastly improved. Thus the ensign would receive 117*l.* a year, the lieutenant 293*l.*, and the captain 854*l.* Moreover, the Commissioners find that the ordinary time during which, on an average of twenty years, field officers' commissions in the Foot Guards have been held have been less than five years—in fact, little more than half that time. They add that they are unable to recommend any compensation, either in the case of the Foot Guards or in the case of the Household Cavalry, which is in a similar position.

The recommendation of the Commissioners on the claims of officers who were on half-pay at the date of the Act is that "if and when they are brought back to full-pay to serve in a regiment they should be entitled to the advantages which, in that case, they would have had under the old system, and receive on retirement whatever they would have received by way of bonus or over-regulation money, if that retirement had taken place before the Act."

Claims for consideration from paymasters and from officers of former East India regiments, the Commissioners profess themselves unwilling and unable to deal with.

The report concludes as follows:—"In bringing this report to a close, we have to remark that the extreme complexity of the subject, and the varying pressure on the interests of individuals, of the changes effected by the abolition of purchase, have rendered it difficult, if not impossible, for us to mark out a general system of recompense which should adjust itself with accuracy to all cases. But we have the satisfaction of believing, from the statements made to us by many of the officers themselves, that after their grievances shall have been heard with a desire to do them justice, they will be satisfied with whatever the nation chooses to decide for them. We have approached and entertained the subject with no other desire, and we venture to hope that the discontent which is apparent on the evidence laid before us, and which, as we have shown, was not in our opinion wholly without cause, may be now in a fair way to be dissipated."—*Overland Mail.*

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